DECEMBER 11, 1788. THE NUMBER 333.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

New York, Nov. 10, 1788.

On the first of February next, will be published in this City,

THE

AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

AND

UNIVERSAL REGISTER,

FOR JANUARY, 1789.

BEING NUMBER I OF VOLUME II.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

THE extensive circulation of the American Magazine for the year past, has induced a desire to enlarge its plan very considerably; and by adding to it a UNIVERSAL REGISTER, to embrace a variety of important objects, which were beyond the reach of a work of this kind in the ordinary method. Instead of confining its view to light essays, and valuable fugitive pieces, the present design is to trace to their source the historical and political concerns of the United States. The efforts of an individual, however strenuous, would be equal to so arduous an undertaking; in consideration of which, the original proprietor was led to the idea of associating a number of LITERARY CHARACTERS, in hopes that their united exertions might produce a work worthy of a place in the Labraries of the Literati—not only entertaining to readers of the present day, but eminently useful to posterity. Several gentlemen therefore are now united as Proprietors, and have possessed themselves of many valuable materials; of which that extensive and important collection made by EBENEZER HAZARD, Esq; the records of the *United Colonies* of New-England, and *Gov. Winthrop's Journal*, or history of the settlement of Massachusetts, form a part.

Their plan is to publish monthly; and that each publication shall consist of 104 pages, fifty six of which will contain such useful and entertaining essays in prose and verse as are usually found in magazines. The remainder will be devoted to American State Papers, such as royal grants, charters, commissions, instructions, &c. &c. whether to companies or individuals, with other interesting official papers, and authentic manuscripts which respect the discovery, settlement, and history of America; and particularly of the *United States*: These will be arranged in chronological order.

It has been often observed that the Anglo Americans are the only people on earth who can trace their history by the indubitable testimony of authentic records and unmutilated official papers; and it has been as frequently lamented by the lovers of useful science, that no particular account of the origin and complete establishment of this rising empire hath yet been given to the world. The documents upon which it should be founded, have never been heretofore collected for public inspection; and it is degrading to seek for such a work in a foreign country.

The utility and very interesting nature of this undertaking are so obvious, that the Proprietors cannot but flatter themselves they shall be favoured with the public patronage, which they earnestly solicit; and that generous subscriptions will enable them to prosecute with spirit the most expensive attempt of the kind which has ever been made in America.

From the advantageous situation of New-York, its extensive and encreasing commerce, its being the seat of *Federal Government*, and consequently the center of intelligence, will be derived many peculiar advantages: But on a very extensive correspondence, and on an unequalled mass of materials already collected, the proprietors rest their principal hopes of success.

Gentlemen suitably qualified in the different professions are engaged to furnish the proprietors of this work with impartial reviews of new publications.

Religious and political *Controversies* will not be admitted into this magazine.

The first volume of the register will contain, among other curious papers, the Pope's Bull confirming the right to the West Indies to Spain; and the grant to Cabot and his sons for discovering unknown countries.

CONDITIONS.

I. The magazine will be published monthly; and consist of fifty-six pages, printed on fine paper, and new letter; containing all the variety of the useful and entertaining essays in prose and verse, which is usual in such publications, and be delivered to subscribers at *half a guinea* a year. This part of the work may be subscribed for separately.

II. Forty eight pages of state papers, or American history, will be annexed to the Magazine monthly. This part of the work will also be executed on fine paper and a new type, and the pages so numbered as to form separate volumes.—The price of the magazine with this addition, making 1248 pages, will be *three dollars* a year.

III. No money is required at the time of subscribing—but the most punctual payments will be expected at the end of every six months.

☞ Gentlemen of leisure and ingenuity are requested to favour the Proprietors with original essays; and all communications addressed to the Editor of the American magazine and Universal Register, sent, free of expence, to the Printing-Office of *Francis Childs*, No. 190, Water street, New-York, will be gratefully received, and duly attended to.

*** The present subscribers for the American magazine, who wish to be supplied also with the Register, are desired to signify the same to the Printer of this paper, with whom a subscription paper is deposited.

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now selling low for CASH, TOBACCO, or WHEAT, wholesale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molasses.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the last Importation from INDIA,

Which I will sell wholesale or retail.

☞ *Cash given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788

HENRY HALEWOOD,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the shop occupied by Messrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he proposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, and humbly solicits their encouragement and support, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the interest of those who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

INFORMATION is hereby given to gentlemen in the Mercantile line, that according to an act of Assembly passed at the session of October, 178 , all bonds taken by naval officers for the payment of duties after the twentieth of January last, are when lodged with me subject to judgment without any previous notice.

L. WOOD, Jun. Sol.

RICHMOND, *Solicitor's Office*, *November* 14, 1788.

LONDON, *September* 6.

A VERY unwelcome piece of news has been received from Naples: some dispute having happened between the King and Queen, relative to a demand the latter made of some troops and money for her brother the Emperor—she proceeded to some indiscreet violence, which has occasioned her to be shut up in a Convent.

By letters from America we learn, that Mr. Adams was arrived at Boston, and had been received with extraordinary public attestations to his worth by his country. Indeed his public transactions have been conducted with so much judgment, spirit and address, that his character will rise in the esteem of an impartial public the more it is considered. In Spain, France, England and Holland, he was well received, and there is reason to believe he succeeded in all his public designs. The treaty concluded between the United States and Prussia, is formed on principles divulged three thousand years ago by Plato, but never carried into execution till the present time, by the virtue of three men; and is now a model for other states to follow; by which principles war may be prevented, or at least the horrors of it lessened, and mankind became more humanized.—Mr. Adam's name stands first in the commission, to treat with Prussia, and in all the others to treat with Europe and Africa. Mr. Adams was several times in Holland, and greatly esteemed and respected; and by his own weight and consequence obtained a large public loan from the States General, he was not permitted by them to leave Europe, without taking his leave, for which he went from England on purpose, and received from the states, at parting, a gold chain and medal of considerable value, as a public testimony of their esteem and regard. In all the places he resided in, he lived with dignity and simplicity, becoming the character of the Republic he represented—and when at his own request he returned to America, he received the people's glad applause for his strenuous and unremitted exertions to establish and secure their liberties and prosperity, on the firm basis of just and equal laws, with whom dominion is sanctified by public choice, and each directs the sword he draws. He returned not like the disgraceful Barrillon, rich and oppulent, attempting to traduce and destroy the fairest characters in the English history: contempt and infamy are the proper rewards of such conduct. The future safety and welfare of his country employed all Mr. Adams's leisure hours, to learn from historians, ancient and modern, in the search of which he was indefatigable, the various modes of government: and to trace out their defects and what caused their ruin and dissolution, for though enthusiasm and the virtue of particulars preserved them in vigour for some time, the same causes always produced the same effects in all of them. The total ignorance of a fair and equal representation of the people, of whom existed a most sovereign contempt, and the want of a proper balance to prevent one branch of government becoming too powerful for the others. This Mr Adams has proved by a sensible, strict, and curious investigation, in a work, entitled, "A defence of the American States,"—in which is much valuable matter, though little known, the authors being mostly foreign. His partiality and prediction for the genuine original English Constitution of Kings, Lords, and the free and equal representation of the people in the House of Commons, makes him overlook the consequence of the enormous encrease of the power of the crown, from which the balance in the English government, though wisely constituted, is in danger of being totally destroyed, as the remedy is not so easy of application, unless the principles of the times were changed: But the new Convention of America seems from the apprehension, to have wisely guarded the election of the President of Congress, and limited his existence: The people reserving to themselves the right of new modeling their government every third year, or rectifying abuses. To these important researches, for the public service, did Mr. Adams dedicate his time, of which he now enjoys (and may he long) in the bosom of his country, the heart felt satisfaction of having done his duty, whereof all America rings from side to side.

The Danes have used the utmost circumspection in acquainting the court of Berlin with their intentions towards Russia. A nobleman of rank has been sent there to acquaint the King of Prussia with them, declaring at the same time, their earnest wish for moderation and peace.

The Emperor, in order to save as much money as possible, for the necessary expences of war, has made some considerable alterations in his household and particularly in the Royal Hunt, by which alone 30,000 florins per annum will be saved. The Italian Opera, which costs annually 40,000 florins, is also paid off. Many other alterations are talked of.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.

THE Ruſſian ſquadron, which arrived in our road yeſterday, and which conſiſts of four ſhips of the line, and two frigates, is to be commanded by Vice-Admiral Boriſow.

This day, or to-morrow, our ſquadron will join that of the Ruſſians, under Vice-Admiral Deſſin, to cruize in the Baltic. It is ſaid the Daniſh ſhips, before their departure, will hoiſt Ruſſian colours.

Sept. 15. A courier arrived here this day from Stockholm, with a poſitive demand from the King of Sweden, to be informed in what countries the auxiliary troops were to be furniſhed to Ruſſia.

BRASSAW, Auguſt 29.

THE Turks appeared for a moment before our walls; they marched by to attack Telzboung, which they did with ſuch fury, that the firſt Wallachian regiment was obliged to abandon its entrenchments, and the enemy took ſeven pieces of cannon; but the regiment of Oroſz infantry and the Tuſcan huſſars coming up, together with a party of Savoye dragoons retook four of the cannon, and put the Turks to flight; but in their way they ſet fire to a village, and cut all the inhabitants, men, women and children to pieces.

ST. OMERS, Sept. 4.

AT Toulón they have lately launched the largeſt ſhip that has yet been conſtructed for the French navy. It is called Le Commerce de Marſeilles, and carries 118 guns.

September 12. The Imperial towns in Flanders are to be garriſoned by French troops. Thirteen regiments, (13,000 men) of the troops encamped near St. Omers have received their final orders, and their reſpective routes are given them; and it is aſſured, that nine regiments, (9000 men) are now upon their march from the encampment in Alſace under the ſame orders. It is likewiſe added, upon the beſt authority, that theſe troops are ordered to reach the places of their reſpective deſtinations by the 12th of October.

Dillon's regiment of Iriſh Brigades is to garriſon Oſtend.

LONDON, October 4.

A LETTER from Vienna, dated the 7th, mentions a dreadful battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Turks, in which the latter left 80,000 men dead on the field. The latter adds, that the capture of Mehadia having rendered the Turks ſupine, they were ſurpriſed by General Wartenſleben on one ſide, and by the Emperor on the other, and paid dearly for their inattention and temerity. But this account as yet lacks confirmation: It is alſo defective in time and place.

The following is the French King's letter to every Preſident and Counſellor of the different Parliaments throughout the nation; which evinces, at leaſt, that the King's new Miniſters are in earneſt to reſtore happineſs and order.

The King's Letter runs thus:

SIR,

This is to ordain and inſtruct you, that you directly return to the former place of your accuſtomed reſidence, and that from thence you repair, when duly ſummoned, to the Chamber of Parliament, of which you are a member, there to receive the further commands of your well-diſpoſed time; and ſo I pray God take you into his holy keeping.

Given at Verſailles the 17th of September, 1788.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Counterſigned De Duferie.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, September 10.

"By various advices from Stockholm, and other parts of Sweden, we learn that the affairs of that kingdom, or rather the affairs of the King himſelf, are in a very critical ſituation. In addition to the diſcontents of a powerful ariſtocracy at home, which were the real cauſe of his precipitate return to Stockholm, he has now to combat, and, if poſſible, ſuppreſs, a daring ſpirit of mutiny in the troops he left behind him, who complain loudly of a total want of foreſight, as well as conduct, in all his paſt military operations. Among other things, it is affirmed, and by many poſitively believed, that two regiments have laid down their arms, and unanimouſly declared, they would not take them up again againſt the Ruſſians. It is even ſaid that, without waiting for the approbation or conſent of his Majeſty, they have both commiſſioned deputies to wait on the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, at Wybourg, in order to ſue for peace in the name of the Swediſh nation."

Oct. 5. On the 19th of Auguſt the Daniſh Miniſter delivered a formal notification to the Swediſh envoy, M. de Sprengporten, "that his court had reſolved to afford the ſtipulated ſuccours by treaty to the Ruſſians, as it could conſider the King of Sweden in no other view, than as being the aggreſſor."

If this intention is carried into execution, which we by no means think will be the caſe, it is probable it may be conſidered as an open declaration of war, and that Denmark may become a principal, when ſhe would only wiſh to be an auxiliary. To aſcertain in what light the King of Sweden may conſider this notification, the Prince of Denmark has diſpatched a gentleman belonging to the court, to wait on the King of Finland, and the anſwer was expected back in Copenhagen by the 1ſt inſtant.

Great illneſs prevails in the Auſtrian army, which carries off a number of men—this has occaſioned the general recruiting which is going forward throughout; the capitals of Hungary and Bohemia are each to furniſh 6000 recruits.

The Danes will probably think better of it, before they embark in a quarrel in which they are not concerned, and which will terminate they know not where; although report is loud that they intend to aſſiſt Ruſſia with a limitted force.

The preſent campaign has been very deficient in all thoſe great atchievements which the Emperor gave the world reaſon to expect. Inſtead of ſucceſsful invaſions of the enemy's fortreſſes, he has the mortification to ſee his territories invaded by an enraged and furious enemy, ravaging the ſame with fire and ſword, without the means of protecting his ſubjects, or repelling the deſtructive foe. But it ſeems a German general who commands in thoſe parts, has made the beſt preparations to give the invaders a warm reception at a defile near Schupaneck. This ſhews an inferiority of ſtrength, and a great diſtruct of his own force, ſo that he may wait in that poſition until the miſchief is all done that they intended to do in that direction, whilſt they move on to another quarter, to extend their ravages and devaſtations over all the unfortified borders of the Emperor's dominions.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 1.

"I mentioned to you in my laſt, that the rejoicings for the burning of the Archbiſhop, and the coming in of M. Necker were attended with no great tumult or diſturbances on the part of the mob on Tueſday night, owing to the prudent and mild behaviour of the guards. But it was not ſo on Wedneſday evening. The Guet had orders to prevent a mob, as well as ſquibs and rockets, which are dangerous and a real nuiſance. On their attempting to repreſs the populace, ſquibs, ſerpents and ſtones were levelled at them—whereupon the commander ordered his men to make their way any how. It is reported that ſome of them drew their ſabres. Let it be as it will the truth is, that the butt end of the guns and the bayonets, did a good deal of miſchief, and the exaſperated mob were forced to retire, ſwearing vengeance another evening, when better prepared. Accordingly, the next day (Friday) when in all probability the Guet thought they had tolerable well curbed the daring ſpirit of the multitude on the preceding evening, a formidable mob attacked the watch-houſe on the Point Nuef by the ſtatue of Henry IV. They forced the few ſoldiers that were in it, to lay down their arms, and taking them in triumph before the venerable image of their beloved Monarch, obliged them to kneel down and pay their devotion to the holy ſhrine. Never was the ſtatue hallowed by ſo many voices, at once, of late years. But previous to this, the effigy of the obnoxious Miniſter, in his archiepiſcopal robes, had made the amends amendable, on his knees before the gates of the Palais (the forum almoſt oppoſite the ſtatue,) and been entirely conſumed by a high ſpreading flame conſtantly fed by faggots, planks of wood, and combuſtibles they could find: And it was juſt for want of wood that they began to cry out, uil nous faut du Bois (we muſt have ſome wood, or, as the double meaning of the word expreſſes it, we muſt have le Chevalier du Bois who is at the head of the Guet) for even in ſerious and miſchievous matters, the pun muſt prevail amongſt the gay inhabitants of Paris. It was then they ſallied forth in queſt of du Bois, or his men, and began to attack in form the watch houſes, four in the neighbourhood were deſtroyed, but they met with ſome reſiſtance and ſtrong oppoſition at the Greve, the place of execution, and where ſtands the Hotel de Ville; there the ſoldiers fired, and five or ſix of the croud, they ſay, were killed, and many wounded. The mob diſperſed about midnight, and it is very remarkable, that the houſes of the inhabitants have not ſuffered in the leaſt by the conflagrations. The leaders of the mob had well concerted their ſcheme, and certainly knew what they were about. It is probable they were lawyers clerks, and young ſurgeons who abound in the capital. The next evening, there was no diſturbance at all three thouſand of the Swiſs and French troops paraded the ſtreets, and reſtored tranquility to the diſtracted town. Even at the Palais Royal, where ſince Monday laſt were conſumed upwards of a thouſand pounds ſterling in fire machines, every body were quiet, and quitted the gardens at 11 o'clock.

What a French coalition will produce we do not predict—though we do not apprehend that Mons. Necker will ſooner loſe his character and his popularity than reform the French Cabinet, or make a convert of his Sovereign to what the Parliament and people are contending for; a free Conſtitution; or government by law, fundamental law aſſented to by the people themſelves, or through their repreſentatives.

Oct. 6. The following is a copy of a letter ſent by the Pacha of Scutari to the Commandant of Montenegro, the day they brought him the four heads of the Auſtrian officers who had been aſſaſſinated:

"My law, my ſyſtem, and my inclination, lead me to independence, and to reject every other alliance, however favourable it may be. The Emperor thought otherwiſe, and I diſſimulated to deceive him; I have ſucceeded, and I am content. The death of his officers is the recompenſe of eighty purſes, containing 4000 ſequins, a great quantity of proviſions for war, two air guns, and other preſents he ſent me. However, I am not entirely ſatisfied. I wiſh ſtill for the blood of the Auſtrians who are in your countries. I offer for this purpoſe five ſequins for each German head that you ſend me, and five hundred for that of Colonel Wukoſowich, who I know is in one of your forts. Follow my example—maſſacre the whole. If you find any repugnance to obey me, I will come in perſon to ſee you with my troops after the Ramazan."

The commandant of Montenegro, on receipt of the above, ſent a copy of it to Colonel Wukoſowich who has fortified a convent in Montenegro, which the Pacha had nearly reduced to aſhes, and where there is an Auſtrian garriſon of 200 ſoldiers with 300 recruits. The Colonel has ſent the Pacha the following anſwer:

"That without waiting for the Ramazan, he begged him immediately to come for his head, as he was ready to receive him: And he has alſo publiſhed a manifeſto, offering ten ſequins for each Turco-Albanian head, and 10,000 for that of the Pacha."

On Sunday died at the Bald Buck, in Litchfield, Andrew Shufflebottom, chaiſe driver; he was buried on Wedneſday, and (by his own requeſt) as near to the turnpike-road leading to Burton as poſſible, that he might (as he expreſſed himſelf) enjoy the ſatisfaction of hearing his *brother whips* paſs and repaſs. He particularly deſired to have his corpſe carried to the grave by ſix chaiſe-drivers (his late companions) in their ſcarlet jackets, the pall to be ſupported by the like number of poſtlers from different inns, and the mourners to conſiſt of ſix publicans with their wives. The proceſſion, in their way to the grave, were deſired to ſtop at the Old Crown-Inn, and to refreſh themſelves with each a glaſs of right Holland's gin, his favourite liquor.

By an authentic letter, received this week from a gentleman very high in the Imperial ſervice, and in command of a regiment in the grand diviſion, in the country of the Bannat, we are informed that the two armies are poſted within four miles of each other. The Emperor's force conſiſts of two diviſions of 60,000 men each. The Turkiſh force is very little ſuperior in number, but is moſt advantageouſly ſituated. The Grand Vizier commands in perſon.

October 7. Saturday, two houſes of rendezvous on Tower Hill, and two in Whitechapel, were opened for entering ſeamen into his Majeſty's ſervice.

The Spaniſh Miniſter at our Court, Marquis del Campo, has decamped, i. e. gone home, as privately as poſſible. A ſecret negociation is conjectured to be the cauſe.

Sir William Faucitt is ſaid to be on the Continent, and it is feared, is negociating for more troops, which Old England muſt pay for.

The King of Pruſſia, ſtrongly ſolicited by his Swediſh Majeſty, either to join Sweden in the war with Ruſſia, or to hold ſuch language to the courts in the intereſt of Ruſſia, as would deter them from declaring againſt Sweden, directed his Miniſter at the Court of Vienna to notify to Prince Kaunitz, that his Swediſh Majeſty had actually made a demand of the 30 000 men which Pruſſia was bound to ſend to the aſſiſtance of the Swedes, whenever the latter ſhould require them. The Pruſſian Miniſter was inſtructed to aſk Prince Kaunitz at the ſame time, whether the Court of Vienna would take umbrage, if his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould comply with the requiſition of the King of Sweden.

The anſwer given by the Auſtrian Miniſter, was, that he would lay the whole buſineſs before the Emperor, and return a preciſe anſwer to his Pruſſian Majeſty, as ſoon as he ſhould have been made acquainted with the Emperor's ſentiments on the ſubject.

The anſwer tranſmitted to Vienna from the camp, where his Imperial Majeſty then lay, was—

"That he could not find fault with the King of Pruſſia, if, in compliance with the obligation of a treaty, he ſent 30,000 men to the aſſiſtance of the Swedes; but that his Imperial Majeſty muſt inform the King of Pruſſia, that if he did ſend thoſe troops, he (the Emperor) would make uſe of the ſame privilege, and call upon France for 24 000 men, which that power was bound to furniſh him, according to the tenor of the treaty 1755."

Prince Kaunitz accordingly made a demand of theſe 24,000, through the medium of the Imperial Ambaſſador at Paris. The demand, however, was not abſolute, but conditional—in caſe the King of Pruſſia ſhould actually ſend 30 000 to the aſſiſtance of the King of Sweden.

The Cabinet of Verſailles reſolved to comply with this requiſition, and the troops that were wanted were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice.

The above is the true ſtate of the affair. We leave our readers to comment upon it.

Nothing in Ruſſia affords the leaſt room to hope, that during the winter, peace may be reſtored between the belligerent powers: On the contrary, every thing looks as if the war was to be proſecuted with redoubled vigour. A very numerous military promotion lately took place at Peterſburgh, in which four were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Generals, eleven to that of Major-Generals, and twenty-ſix to that of Colonels.

Oct. 8. The Parliaments of France are in vacation till November; but it ſeems, are determined to enregiſter no pecuniary edict whatever, till the meeting of the States-general; a circumſtance which keeps the ſtocks down, in ſpite of the public confidence in the Miniſter.

The Emperor, with the flower of his army, is on the Barnat—and what with the rains, which have been immoderate there, and the peſtilent appointments of an Auſtrian camp, this flower, like any other, is too likely ſoon to fade.

The following is an exact and juſt account of the proceedings of the preſent belligerent powers, as can be collected from their Gazettes and other information:

Ruſſia—engaged in a war with the Turks, with a view to extirpate them from Europe, add the Crimea entire to her dominions, and diſplay, if poſſible, the Black Eagle on the turrets of Conſtantinople.

Germany—engaged in the ſame cauſe, but without the ſame original pretences for making war.

Sweden—taking advantage of the war in which Ruſſia is involved, aſpiring to recover the whole of Finland, but wanting the means, and deſerted by her officers.

The Ottoman power, ſupported ſecretly by every other power in Europe, except the declared enemies Ruſſia and Germany, contending with theſe two upon the Turkiſh territories, and provided with every advantage which a knowledge of the country, and reſources of men and arms, unknown to any other nation, can give.

As to the progreſs of this war—the Turks have not loſt an inch of ground: The Imperial armies have expended an immenſe treaſure, have loſt many thouſands of their troops by diſeaſe, and have gained—a little reputation.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

GOVERNOUR CHITTENDEN, of Vermont, by proclamation dated the 20th ult. has appointed Thurſday the 27th of November inſtant, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and praiſe throughout that ſtate; and among other matters, humbly to implore Divine Providence, "That he may direct to and bleſs ſuch means as may be neceſſary to put into execution the federal government of the United States, and eſtabliſh it on a permanent baſis," and that he may pleaſe to order, in the courſe of events, that the United States offer their friendſhip and protection to Vermont, "On equitable terms, ſo that we may be enabled to join with them in perfect union," &c &c.

We hear from Bennington, and other parts of Vermont, that the harveſt in that country has been as plentiful as has been known for ſeveral years.

By accounts from the Northward we learn, that there has been lately a conſiderable fall of ſnow, accompanied by a pretty ſmart froſt.

Extract of a letter from London, September 4.

"The internal diſputes of the iſland of St. John, in North America, that have taken up the attention of the

Lords Committee of Council for ſome time, is likely to be ſoon finally adjuſted, as the arrival of Governour Patterſon is expected daily. Edmund Fanning, Eſq; (late Lieutenant Governour of Nova-Scotia) is appointed to preſide in his abſence.

"Governour Patterſon is one of the oldeſt Governours in his Majeſty's ſervice, having had the government of St. John's iſland near twenty years"

Extract of a letter from Point Peirre, in Guadalope, October 8, 1788.

"This port is to be ſhut againſt Americans and Engliſh the 20th of this month, but the port of Baſſeterre, is to be opened to them. It is but 50 miles from hence, and the poſt comes from thence to this place twice a week."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Nov. 16.

THE extreme proneneſs of nations to make war upon each other is very ſtrange, remarks a correſpondent—that the long experience which the European powers have had of its profitableneſs ſhould have done ſo little to cure it. It is a bloody trade, by which, conſidering the preſent mode of carrying it on, and the mutual jealouſy of the European ſtates, the moſt victorious can ſcarcely be any gainers. What has England or France benefited by the wars in which for centuries they have been involved? Both nations, in their endeavours to humble and deſtroy one another, have weakened and impoveriſhed themſelves, having contracted a debt (the mournful monument of a few paltry victories) which for years muſt weigh heavy on the ſhoulders of every inhabitant of both countries——No territory or advantage to be gained by the moſt proſperous war could recompenſe either France or Great Britain for the loſs of 100,000 men, and, for the addition of another 100 millions of national debt It is evidently for the intereſts of both countries to be at peace, and if they are governed by Patriotic miniſters, the preſent belligerent powers will labour in vain to make them draw again the ſword ſo lately returned to its ſcabbard

The Emperor of Morocco has publiſhed a furious manifeſto againſt his two ſons who are in arms againſt him—ſo full of curſes and execrations. that we may ſay with corporal Trim when he had the Pope's anathema read—"Our armies ſwore terribly in Flanders, but nothing like this"

SALEM, Nov. 4.

Captain Byrne, who arrived in this port from Gottenburg, ſince our laſt, has obliged us with the following tranſlation of an animated letter of the king of Sweden to his ſenate, accompanying the trophies taken by the Swediſh fleet from that of Ruſſia, on the 17th of July laſt

GUSTAF, by the Grace of God, of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, king heir of Norway, duke of Schlefwick, Holſtein, &c.

Our ſpecial favour, and the Almighty's bleſſing, be with you, Our and the States Noble Senators!

IF we have often participated with you in the anxieties inſeparable from the exercise of government, and have faithfully followed your true and zelous counſels—ſo are we equally happy to rejoice with you over theſe fortunate events, by which the Almighty has the advantage and honour of our native country

During a former liſure moment, we informed you of the fortunate ſucceſs, which our much beloved brother, his royal highneſs the duke of Sudermanland, on the 17th of July, obtained over the Ruſſian fleet, though ſuperior in number, and poſſeſſed of other advantages, but we now ſend you herewith, more circumſtantial evidences of what then paſſed—even the ſignals of victory our fleet brought off from the enemy; and which we have already, in the ſacred houſe of God, laid down before his alter, with praiſe and thankſgiving

Our pleaſure is, that you ſearch the records, in order to diſcover, in what manner he trophies taken from the Pruſſian fleet, anno 1759 in the gulph of Pomerania were exhibited and diſpoſed of: But, in caſe you find nothing thereof mentioned, our will is, that thoſe now ſent be placed in public view before our palace in Stockholm; and that they may hereafter be depoſited, or hung up, in our arſenal there, in ſuch manner as you ſhall ſee fit; with a ſhort account of the manner in which his royal highneſs obtained them.

Indeed, we cannot mention the name of this our much loved brother, without giving him that tribute of praiſe his heroiſm merits If, among the ſea battles wherein the Swediſh flag has preſerved reſpect on the ocean, none, ſince the days of Eric the XIVth, can be compared with the preſent—if never before the born ſon of a Swediſh king ventured his honour and reputation on the waves—ſo has his royal highneſs ſhown himſelf worthy of the oppertunity, and worthy of our and the nation's confidence, by diſplaying a courage equal to his forefathers, and by evincing that patriotiſm, and warm attachment to his country, which at all times flowed in the veins of the Houſe of VASA.

Think not, *noble Senators*, that one brother exalts the ſucceſs of another: Thoſe heroes, whom he led on to battle with the diſintereſtedneſs of true valour, bear witneſs to the merit of his ſervices: Whilſt the happy conſequences of them will long preſerve their remembrance. A grey headed-warrier of yours fought by his ſide—Providence had prolonged his fleeting days, and had favoured him with an opportunity, even in the decline of life, to diſplay his merit, and acquire that honour which he is juſtly entitled to enjoy for his paſt ſervices. The encomiums we beſtow are worthily earned; and we acknowledge we eſteem it no ſmall glory, to obſerve the ancient Swediſh heroiſm and valour revive again under our ſceptre.

The Almighty has been pleaſed to blend this our joy with a degree of ſuſpence, occaſioned by our apprehenſions for the ſafety of one of the chief ſhips of our ſquadron; though the much feared fate of this ſhip adds ſignally to the honour of thoſe who commanded and conducted her: They have acted their part on the great theatre of life; they have diſcharged their duty; they have laid their country under ſtrong obligations to the future inheritors of that name they bore, a name for warlike atchievements, ſo long celebrated; and, for virtue, good conduct, and ſtrict honour, by us ſo highly beloved. But our loſs cannot herewith be repaired; nor yet is it to be forgotten; Our ſorrowful feelings can only be mitigated, by recollecting. that in ſuch events it is our duty to ſubmit to the pleaſure of God, and to the diſpenſations of his good providence.

To excite in the minds of our faithful ſubjects, gratitude to the Almighty, for the favour he has ſhown us, we have cauſed to be prepared the encloſed form of prayer and thankſgiving, which our pleaſure is, you cauſe to be printed with all convenient ſpeed, and diſpatched to the conſiſtories, in order that it may be read in the churches, with ſuitable exhortations from the clergy, and that the Te Deum be celebrated.

We commit you to God's ſpecial favour.

(Signed) GUSTAF.

Dated on board the Amphion, at anchor in Heſſingfors road, July 23, 1788.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

SATURDAY evening, as Mr. Geiſe was returning from town to his houſe about three miles up the Frankfort road, he was attacked by three men, who attempted to ſtop him; but putting ſpurs to his horſe, he got off though not without great danger of his life; for one of the villains fired a piſtol at him, the ball of which went through his hat.

One night laſt week a gentleman was ſtopped in Third near Spruce ſtreet by two fellows, who demanded his money On deſiring them to go with him to the next lamp, he took an opportunity of ſeizing one of them by the collar, upon which the other attempted to make off, but was taken by ſome of the neighbours, who aſſembled upon the gentleman calling for aſſiſtance The rogues were ſecured and conveyed to jail, where they may at leiſure repent the unfortunate iſſue of their nefarious enterprize.

Captain William Nicholſon, of the ſhip Paragon arrived here from Liverpool the 23d of November. On the 1ſt inſtant fell in with the wreck of a brig, in lat 35, 30, N. long. 69, 50, W laden with lumber, and full of water, the ſea waſhing over her; had no maſts ſtanding nor either anchors cables, or boat on deck She had a deep waiſt, and apparently a New England built veſſel Her main deck was full of boards; ſhe had a green painted ſtern, and a green paint ſtreak round her; her quarter deck was paid with tar and red oker; found no perſon on board her, and picked up a dark green coat, with yellow buttons, and a green ſilk embrodered waiſtcoat. which may be ſeen at Mr. William Brown's, Walnut ſtreet.

RICHMOND, December 11.

ON Monday night 24th ult. a moſt daring piracy was committed by two villains on the ſchooner Nancy, Solomon Aſhby, maſter, on her voyage to Baltimore. Theſe men boarded ſaid veſſel late in the evening, armed with muſquets, which they preſented to the maſter and the hands on board (conſiſting of two young lads only) with menances of inſtant death if any reſiſtance was made. The maſter very fortunately made his eſcape in the boat which conveyed theſe fellows to the ſchooner. It being extremely dark, no particular deſcription of the men can be given; and, as the veſſel has not ſince been ſeen or heard of, the maſter conjectures that on their diſcovering he had made his eſcape, they proceeded inſtantly to ſea.——The above ſchooner is American built; her frame and top timbers all of red cedar, and her burthen about 120 barrels; her cargo conſiſted of turpentine, tar, roſin, flax ſeed, bees wax, bear-ſkins, otter ſkins, fiſh, and ſhingles. Her bottom is painted with a Spaniſh brown, her ſides yellow, and her quarters and ſtern green; her cabin is of a lead colour, and has three good births; the names of the two lads belonging to her were Stephen Fletcher and John Covington.——This little veſſel was the ſole property of Capt Aſhby, with which he got a living to ſupport himſelf, and a numerous family, and being a caſe of humanity it is hoped the different Printers will inſert the above, which may be a means of bringing theſe daring pirates to condign puniſhment.

We hear the General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, have re-elected SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Eſquire, Governor of that ſtate, for the enſuing year

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Elizabeth, Crelin, Grenada.
Britannia, Pamp, Liverpool.
Ann, Burden, Philadelphia.
Brilliant, Gwin, Liverpool.
Mermaid, Scareſbuck, do.
Brig Jolly Tar, Livingſton, Martinico.
Polly, Bacon, Cape de Verds
Duc de Penthievre, Gorham, Liverpool.
Peterſburg Packet, Stratton, St. Croix.
Succeſs. Burke, Antigua.
Schooner Olive Branch, Stanton, North Carolina.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Louiſa, Dixon, Port-au-Prince.
Brig Nancy, Linal, Martinique.
Molly, Stewart, Barbadoes.
Farmer, Jamieſon, Port-Glaſgow.
Schooner Curlieu, M'Lean, Jamaica
Pamela, Bunbury, Martinique.
Sloop Polly, Martin, Baltimore.
Nancy, Ventus, Philadelphia.
Sally, Bardine, Rhode-Iſland.

Mr. NICOLSON,

SIR,

Reading in a Engliſh news-paper, the ſpeech of the Lord Chancellor on the Inſolvent Bill, it made ſuch an impreſſion on me that I cannot help requeſting you to give it a place in your Gazette, would to God I could flatter myſelf that it may make the like impreſſion on thoſe whoſe duty it is to conſider the force and juſtneſs of it. Happy would it be for this country if the real *intereſt of the debtor was conſidered, and not that pretended excuſe for procraſtinating the payment of juſt debts, ſo repeatedly impoſed upon the publick to the utter ruin in the end of thoſe they unlawfully, unjuſtly, and I may ſay wickedly pretended to ſavour*

HONESTUS.

THE Lord Chancellor called upon the houſe to ſupport him in an opinion that had been uninterruptedly entertained ſince the conqueſt, that the arreſt of perſons was ſanctioned for ſo long a ſeries of years, and in his mind wiſely and prudently. It was required by the policy of the law that ſuch ſeverity ſhould be exacted. The debtors he did not ſee were at all objects of compaſſion, the creditors were great ſufferers, and he had the greateſt law authority that ever exiſted, which was exactly of his perſuaſion, that for one cruel creditor, there were forty cruel debtors, that they waſted others property in profligacy, in riot, and the conſequence of which was the ruin perhaps of an induſtrious family.

MAIL ROBBERY!

IN the mail made up in Peterſburg, Virginia, the 14th ult. which was robbed near the Head of Elk, the 21ſt, were two letters, incloſing the following final ſettlement certificates, and bills of exchange.

No 16—	N. Carolina,	John Hall, 5th December, 1785	352 dollars, 26th June 1782.
91589—	do.	John Summers, 1ſt February,	400 dollars 1ſt January 1783
91931—	do.	Thomas Clarke 1ſt February	117-45 dollars, 1ſt January.
91588—	do.	do	1ſt February 173-50 dollars, 15th Nov
78966—	Virginia,	Jeſſe Holbrook, 4th Aug 1784,	53-10 dollars, 1ſt Jan 1787.
79707—	do.	William Hick 9th Auguſt,	58-86 dollars, 1ſt January.

1154 8-90 Dollars

1ſt, 2d, and 3d, of Kellock & Morriſon's bills on Roe Reid & Irving, of London, dated in Peterſburg, Virginia, the 11th of November, 1788, at 60 days ſight for £ 200 and £. 300 ſterling, payable to John M. Taylor.

The public are intreated to beware of the villains, ſhould the above be offered for ſale, and a generous reward will be given to thoſe who may be inſtrumental in the recovery of the whole, or any part, the bills of exchange can be of no uſe to the holders, payment being ſtopped in London.

In caſe of detention information is requeſted to be lodged with Meſſrs Hay, Stevenſon, & Co New-York. Mr John M Taylor Philadelphia; Mr John Hollins, Baltimore; Meſſrs. Drinkal & Elkrigge, Richmond; Meſſrs. Newall & Mieur, Charleſtown, South Carolina; or to Archibald Gracie, or Kellock & Morriſon, Peteſburg.

Peterſburg, December 6, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

At Glouceſter Court-houſe on the firſt Monday in January next if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT TWENTY

LIKELY NEGROES,

SEVERAL

PLOUGH HORSES;

AND THE STOCKS OF

CATTLE & HOGS,

Belonging to the eſtate of the late Lewis Burwell of Glouceſter.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date if not punctually paid. A diſcount of 10 per cent will be allowed for ready money.—Creditors with adjuſted claims may purchaſe as ready money bidders.

JOHN PAGE, acting Ex'or.

At the above time and place the ſubſcriber will ſell a number of fine blooded

MARES & COLTS,

And his High-blooded imported Stud HORSE

SAMPSON,

For caſh or tobacco. Alſo the ſeveral tracts of LAND formerly advertiſed.

JOHN PAGE, of Roſewell.

December 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intending to the Weſt-Indies, for a few months requeſts ſuch as are indebted to him, to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have demands will be pleaſed to give in their accounts that they may be adjuſted. During his abſence the buſineſs will be carried on to its uſual extent, under the direction of Mr. ALEXANDER DIACK.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Dec. 1, 1788.

TAKEN up on South river, in Auguſta county, a ſorrel MARE, a natural trotter, about 13 hands 3 inches high, 8 years old, two ſmall ſaddle marks on the near ſide, the paſtern joint of the off four foot is thicker than common. Appraiſed to £ 8

JOHN FINLY.

POETRY.

WRITTEN by ROBERT BURNS.

THE SCOTS PLOUGHMAN.

I.

MUSING on the roaring ocean,
Which divides my love and me;
Wearying Heav'n, in warm devotion,
For his weal, where'er he be.

II.

Hope and Fear's alternate billow
Yielding late to Nature's law,
Whisp'ring spirits round my pillow
Talk of him that's far awa.

III.

Ye whom sorrow never wounded,
Ye who never shed a tear,
Care untroubled, joy surrounded,
Gaudy Day to you is dear.

IV.

Gentle Night, do you befriend me;
Downy Sleep, the curtain draw;
Spirits kind, again attend me,
Talk of him that's far awa.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN, lately returning from the western country, who had been visiting the fertile banks of the Muskingum, was asked by a friend of his, whether he really believed all those sublime things were true, which had been spoken concerning the goodness of that promised land; whether ten penny nails did indeed sprout up from a crow-bar, after being planted *only* twenty-four hours; or whether the streams of Lethe and Castilla are branches of mighty rivers in that paradise of pleasure, and sipping the waters of the former, the adventurers *forgot* their old language, and tasting of the latter, have it prevailed with that of the classics? Why no! says the gentleman, I can't for my life believe these sayings to be true, for I can't see how upon earth they can be But this I can assure you I can bear witness to, however it may fail of belief with some incredulous persons, that just before I left the Muskingum, one day, being on horseback, having taken some pumpkin seed into my hand, at the door of a house, several of which I dropped, turning about to speak to a person then passing, so instantaneous was their growth—so surprisingly rapid their extension and spread, that before I turned back, the seed had taken root in the earth to such a degree, that I was dangerously encompassed about with enormous serpentine vines, which threatened keeping pace with my utmost exertions to escape being tied in, as I immediately clapped spurs to my horse, and with difficulty was disentangled.

At NORFOLK,
FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE GOOD BRIG

K I T T Y,

JOHN HUSTON, Master.

BURTHEN 190 hogsheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the address of Messrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD at the low freight of 6 l. sterling per ton of four hogsheads, delivered along side.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE *KITTY*,

And other VESSELS,

An extensive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms

For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber in Hanover county, about the 1st of September, a negro man by the name of

TOM,

Formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Richardson, in the lower end of Hanover, where it is likely he has gone, or to some of the brothers of that name in the upper end of the county, and perhaps may be kept concealed by some of their negroes. Whoever delivers the said negro shall receive the above reward, or a sum proportionable, for information where he may be had.

Wm. JONES.

NOVEMBER 6, 1788

THE Visitors, and Governours, of the University of WILLIAM & MARY, are requested to meet in the Convocation Chamber, on the third Tuesday in January next (exclusive of other matters of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the College) the appointment of a principal, and an assistant grammar master, will take place at the ensuing meeting.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

Williamsburg, November 18, 1788.

Extract of the statute entituled "A statute establishing a grammar school."

Let therefore a grammar school be established and kept in the College.—There shall be two Professors; the first of whom shall be stiled Professor of Humanity, and shall receive a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, and the second shall be stiled assistant Professor of Humanity shall receive a salary of eighty pounds per annum, shall reside in the College, and shall have the benefit of the commons in College.

(A Copy)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, C. C.

N. B. Gentlemen who incline to offer for either of the above Professorships are desired to attend the Convocation at the meeting in January next.

W. R. C. C.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the CAPITOL in Williamsburg, the 17th day of October 1788

RETURN being made on the citation issued in the suit commenced in this court by Michael James and Vincent Gray, against the schooner Surprise; that the master or owner of the said vessel was not found, and no person appearing to claim. It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confessed, unless the party interested shall appear and shew cause to the contrary on the 16th day of December next.

(A Copy)

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Register.

Just Published,

RIHMOND GARDEN,

A POEM.

Dedicated to his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Esq*;

Written by an inhabitant of RICHMOND IN VIRGINIA.

PRICE *One Quarter of a Dollar.*

RICHMOND:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

And sold by Messrs. NICOLSON, DAVIS, & DIXON, Printers in Richmond, and may be had, at the several adjacent towns, as a future advertisement will specify.

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for property in England;

A Tract of LAND,

In PRINCE GEORGE county,

Upon James river opposite to Westover; about 12 miles from Petersburg, and known by the name of

DUCHY HILL.

There is no houses upon it, but a most desirable situation for one; about twenty five acres of MEADOW GROUND, an excellent APPLE ORCHARD, and as good a FISHERY as any upon the river.

Any person wishing to purchase or give property in England for the above mentioned tract of land, will please apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHERMER, of Richmond, or the subscriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

For Sale,

SEVERAL very valuable lots and houses in the city of Richmond, for which cash, public securities, lands and slaves, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. To those inclining to buy the property will be shewn by applying to GEORGE FLEMING.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1788.

TAKEN up in Amelia county, near Paulin Anderson's store, a bay MARE, about 4 feet 8 inches high, about 13 or 14 years old, some saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder I C, had on an old shoe on one of her fore feet. a scar across the breast as if done by working in a carriage. Appraised to 8 l.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

COMMITTED to the jail of York county on the 22d ult. a runaway named DAVID who says that he belongs to TINEY COCKE of Powhatan county, who is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamsburg, November 28, 1788.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By the Honorable BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, by their resolution of the 19th and 22d of the present month, require the Executive to notify the times and places for appointing electors to choose a President, and for choosing representatives to serve this state in Congress: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby making known to all persons whom it may concern, that the time for appointing electors to choose a President is fixed to be on the first Wednesday in January next, and the time for choosing Representatives on the second day of February next; and that the places appointed for holding the said elections are the Court-houses of the several counties.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant-Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 25th day of November, 1788.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

[The Printers in this state are requested to publish the foregoing in their respective newspapers, for three weeks successively.]

Just Published,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houses above the courthouse,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the first after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, List of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and also a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poisoning any one, for curing Musty Wine casks, an infallible remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true story of a Generous Cardinal, a maid servant who was unjustly executed at Paris, and afterwards restored to life, a singular history of a Peasant of Syria, a story of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVA OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.